

## How to get published

Preparing your manuscript

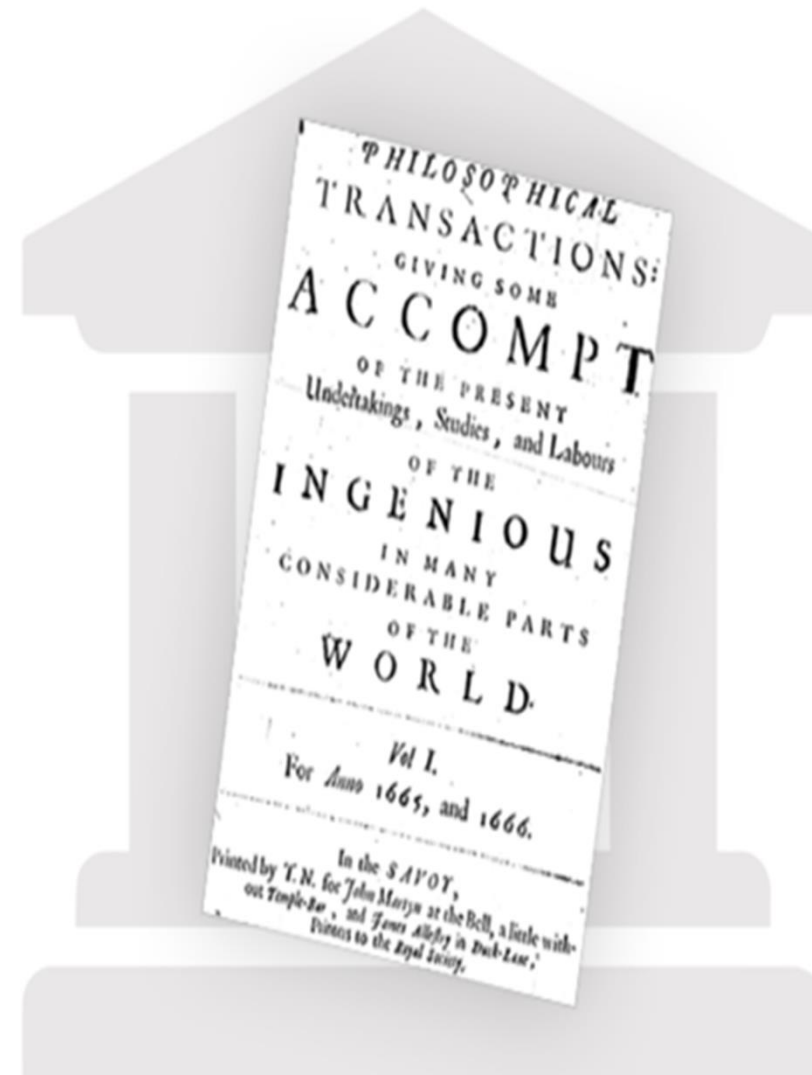
**Prof. Salim BITAM**  
University of Biskra, March 6, 2024

This keynote was partially prepared from Elsevier materials

# Academic publishing

## What is peer review?

- Peer review consists of the evaluation of articles by experts in the field
- It was first used in 1665, by the Royal Society in London
- Peer review places the reviewer, with the author, at the heart of scientific publishing
- Reviewers make the editorial process work by examining and commenting on manuscripts
- Without peer review there is no control in scientific communication
- Reviewers are the backbone of the whole process



# Academic publishing

The publishing cycle

Solicit &  
manage  
submissions

Publish &  
disseminate

Manage  
Peer Review

Production

Edit &  
prepare

# Academic publishing

The publishing cycle

**30-60%**

rejected by  
> 13,000  
editors

>700 million  
downloads by  
>11 million  
researchers in  
>120 countries!

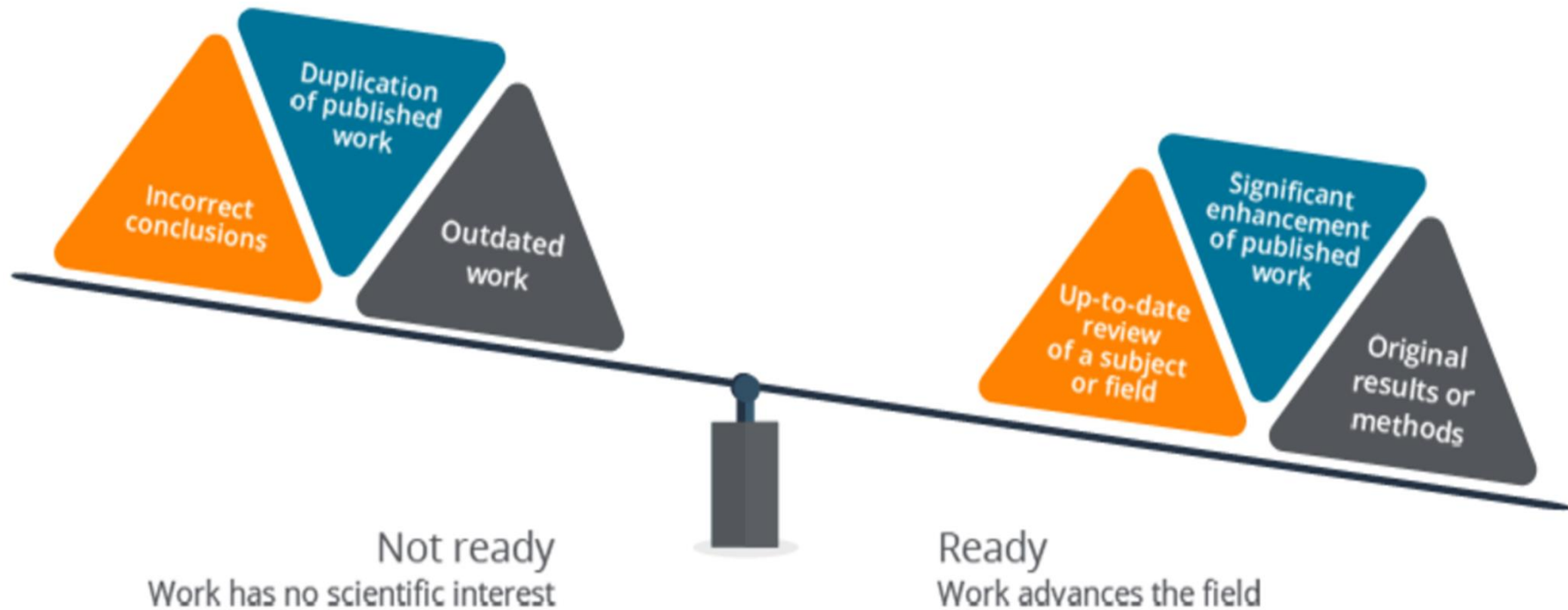
**557,000+**  
reviewers

**12.6 million**  
articles  
available

**365,000**  
articles  
accepted

# Planning your article

Are you ready to publish?



# Check your understanding 1

Are you ready to publish?

You have published a paper and since doing so have carried out further related research with new findings. Should you publish these findings?

A. Yes

B. No

## Feedback



**That's correct!**

If the findings are a significant advancement on the already published work then you should consider submitting a paper. Although you should ensure that you avoid duplication of the existing paper.

Duplicate/multiple publication occurs when two or more papers, without full cross-reference, share essentially the same hypotheses, data, discussion points, and/or conclusions. This can occur in varying degrees: literal duplication, partial but substantial duplication, or even duplication by paraphrasing.

## Check your understanding 2

Are you ready to publish?

You have carried out an extensive experiment and plan to slice the findings for submission of several different papers to multiple journals. Is this acceptable practice?

- A. Yes
- B. No



## Feedback



## Feedback



There are instances where data from large clinical trials and epidemiological studies cannot be published simultaneously, or are such that they address different and distinct questions with multiple and unrelated endpoints. In these cases, it is legitimate to describe important outcomes of the studies separately.

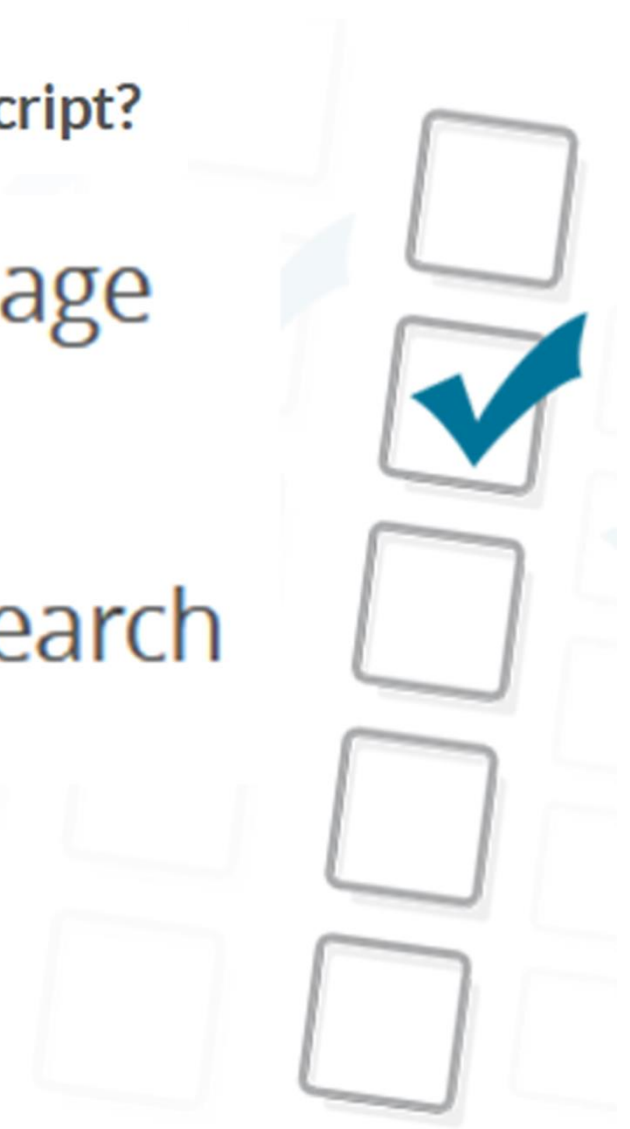
However each paper should clearly define its hypothesis and be presented as one section of a much larger study.

# Planning your article

What makes a strong manuscript?

- Clear and useful message
- A logical manner
- Readers grasp the research

- (Author/Reviewer/Reader)
- Journal Scope



# Planning your article

## Types of manuscripts

### Full articles

- Substantial, complete and comprehensive pieces of research

*Is my research sufficient for a full article?*

### Letters or short communications

- Quick and early communications

*Are my results so thrilling that they should be shown as soon as possible?*

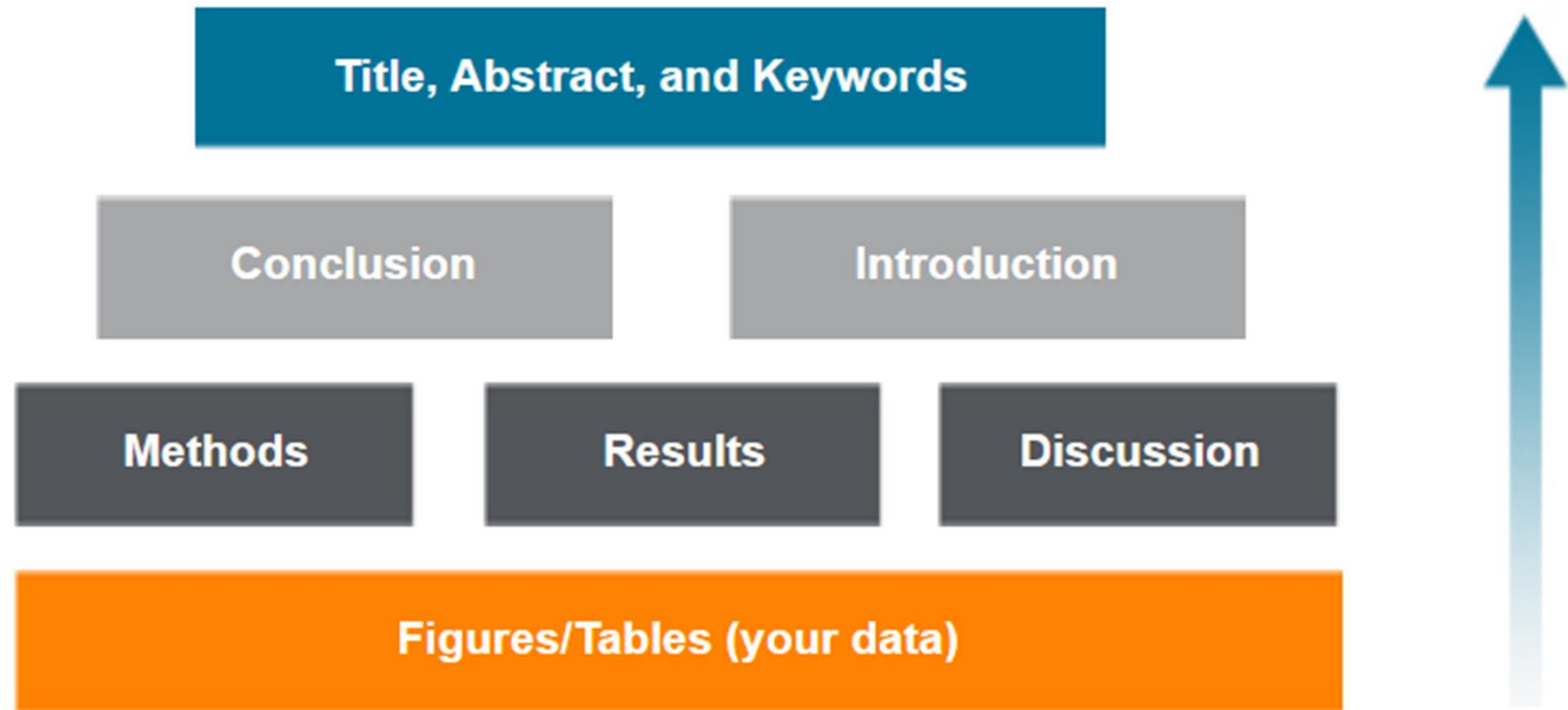
### Review papers

- Summaries of recent developments on a specific topic
- Often submitted by invitation

(Self-evaluation) !

# Preparing your manuscript

## The process of writing



building the article

# The value of the Title/Abstract

Although the abstract is one of the last elements of a article to be written, it is one of the **first elements that will be read.**

- Reviewers only see the title and abstract of an article before they decide to review it or not.
- A title and abstract are the only parts of an article that are freely available to everyone.
- While reading the abstract, the reader will decide if the rest of the article is of interest to them.
- The value of your abstract is the difference between your article being read or not.
- The more researchers who want to read your article, the more chance you have it will be cited in future research papers.

# Check your understanding 1

What is the correct workflow, when writing an article?

- 1. Title/Abstract/Keywords > Figures/Tables > Methods/Results/Discussion > Conclusion/Introduction
- 2. Figures/Tables > Methods/Results/Discussion > Conclusion/Introduction > Title/Abstract/Keywords
- 3. Figures/Tables > Conclusion/Introduction > Methods/Results/Discussion > Title/Abstract/Keywords
- 4. Title/Abstract/Keywords > Methods/Results/Discussion > Figures/Tables > Conclusion/Introduction

# Abstract: Step by step



## Check your understanding 2

The Journal you have chosen to submit your article to does not provide any instructions on how long your abstract should be.

What is the general guideline you should use in this case?

- 1. 100-150
- 2. 150-200
- 3. 200-250
- 4. As many words as you like



# Your paper: step by step

- Introduction
- Related Work
- Idea/Contribution
- Experiments
- Results/Comparaisons/Graphs
- Conclusion
- References

# Style

- Write abstracts in active voice, for example:
  - » Active: Researchers showed previously that smoking can lead to lung cancer.
  - » Passive: It was previously demonstrated that lung cancer can be caused by smoking.
- Avoid being general and vague

# Peer review BEFORE peer review

- Proof read and edit it yourself
- Ask others for help
- Consider professional proof reading and editing services, if needed
- Don't be afraid of criticism

# Choosing the right journal

## Best practices

- Aim to reach the intended audience for your work
- Choose only one journal, as simultaneous submissions are prohibited
- Supervisor and colleagues can provide good suggestions
- Shortlist a handful of candidate journals, and investigate them:
  - » Aims
  - » Scope
  - » Accepted types of articles
  - » Readership
  - » Current hot topics

# Choosing the right journal

## The Impact Factor

- It indicates how many times the more recent papers in a journal are cited on average in a given year
- It is influenced by editorial policies of journals and turnover of research

# Choosing the right journal

## Journal Finder Tool

The screenshot shows the Elsevier website's Journal Finder Tool. At the top, the Elsevier logo is on the left, followed by a search bar with the placeholder text "Type here to search on Elsevier.com" and a magnifying glass icon. To the right of the search bar are links for "Advanced search", "Follow us:" with social media icons for Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, and YouTube, and "Help & Contact". Below the search bar is a navigation menu with buttons for "Journals & books", "Solutions", "Authors, editors & reviewers", "About Elsevier", "Community", and "Store".

The main content area is titled "Elsevier for authors" and "How to publish in an Elsevier journal". It includes a paragraph explaining that over 250,000 journal articles are published annually and that users can find a journal by entering a title or abstract. Below this is a five-step publishing process flow: "Publishing process", "Find a journal", "Prepare your paper", "Submit paper", and "Check status".

Under the "Find a journal" step, there are two options: "Match your abstract to a journal" with a "Start matching" button, and "Search for a journal by name" with a "Search for a Journal" button and a search input field. Below this, the section "The Elsevier publishing process step by step" begins with "1. Find the right journal", explaining that users should find a journal match for their abstract by clicking the "Start matching" button.

On the left side of the page, there is a sidebar titled "For Authors" with a list of links: "Journal authors' home", "Author Rights", "Ethics", "Agreements", "Open access", "Author services", "Authors' Update", "Early career researchers", "Book authors' home", "Sharing your article", "Journal and article metrics", and "Promote your article".

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Refine Your Search

Content Type: Journal

Discipline	see all
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Life Sciences	390
Engineering	306
Mathematics	229
Biomedicine	226

Sort By: Newest First, Oldest First, Date Published. Page 1 of 193

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Journal Journal of Forestry Research Volume 1 / 1990 - Volume 35 / 2024



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- [https://dgrsdt.dz/fr/revues B?revue=SCOPUS](https://dgrsdt.dz/fr/revues_B?revue=SCOPUS)

# Formatting your paper

## Guide for Authors

- Find it on the journal homepage of the publisher, *e.g.* [Elsevier.com](https://www.elsevier.com)
- Keep to the Guide for Authors in your manuscript
- It will save your time

شكرا لكم